

# American Bee Journal



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CHICAGO, ILL., DEC. 8, 1904.

No. 49.

## PAGE & LYON MFG. CO.

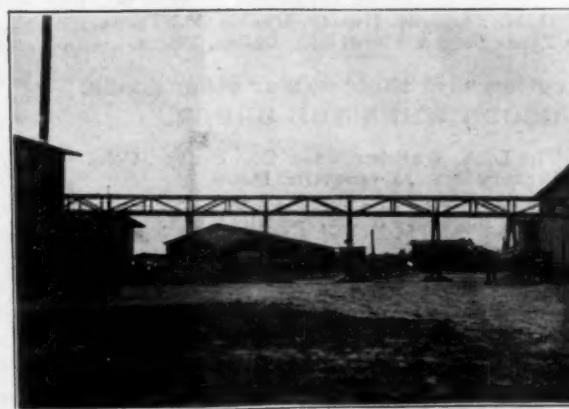
(See page 820.)



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**THE A. I. ROOT COMPANY,  
MEDINA, OHIO.**

Published Weekly at \$1.00 a Year by George W. York & Co., 334 Dearborn St.

ESTABLISHED IN 1861

# AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

THE OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA

Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago as Second-Class Mail-Matter.

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.

CHICAGO, ILL., DEC. 8, 1904.

Vol. XLIV—No. 49.



## Editorial Notes and Comments



### Annual Report of the National Association.

The annual report of the General Manager of the National Bee-Keepers' Association is to hand, and contains the following: Brief accounts of the different cases that have demanded attention during the past year; revised constitution of the Association; a financial statement from the General Manager; a list of members with numbers of colonies and crops; and the report of the St. Louis convention. There are perhaps more blanks than last year in the columns giving number of colonies and pounds of honey of members, and a hasty glance shows smaller crops this year than last on the part of those that do report. Quite possibly the poorer year accounts for the smaller number reporting.

### A Centrifugal Wax-Extractor.

With the idea of improving on the German steam wax-press, the proprietors of Gleanings in Bee-Culture got up a centrifugal affair to throw out the wax while in the heated steam. It was to do much quicker work than the slow method of pressing. Actual trial, however, showed that the wax was not as fully gotten out as by the press, and all that has come of it is the record of failure.

What good then to take up room to mention it at all? It might be worth a good deal to you to know of the failure, if you should conceive the idea of trying it yourself. Moreover, there is no certainty that by some little change of *modus operandi* the thing may not yet be made a success. If more failures were recorded, fewer failures would be made.

### "English as She is Spoke."

Our much-esteemed fellow-editor, E. R. Root, seems possessed of the idea, at least at times, that taking a word out of its usual form or meaning gives strength, if not elegance, to his diction. "Shook" is stronger than "shaken", and, by the same rule, a reserved seat at a lecture or concert would be more secure to the purchaser if marked "took" than if marked "taken".

One of his latest is "pawed". The contents of a wax-press, after being subjected to a certain amount of pressure, are to be relieved from the pressure, and the scalding mass "pawed over". Whether his "paws" have ever been injured by such a procedure he does not say. Lest the repeti-

tion of the word should become too monotonous, he introduces a change in the last number of Gleanings, and "claws" the hot stuff. No, you don't need hands furnished with claws—"a stick claws the contents over". Some might think that the material under consideration would be loosened up just as much if stirred with a stick as if clawed, but our editorial friend is such a royal good fellow that full permission is hereby granted him to say "paws" or "claws", or even "chaws".

### Italian Bees and Foul Brood.

There has been considerable evidence, coming from Australia, Europe, and Great Britain, that Italian bees do not succumb to foul brood so readily as blacks.

### Age of Bees for Wintering.

Arthur C. Miller writes as follows on this subject in the Bee-Keepers' Review:

"In the average northern locality all colonies with good queens will rear young at a time suitable to furnish bees of the right age for good wintering. Often, however, through man's intervention, such breeding is prevented or interfered with, and when fall arrives man steps in and combines his colonies until they 'are strong enough for winter', quite forgetting the age-factor, which factor, by the way, can not be accurately determined unless it is positively known when brood emerged. Even if man knows the age of the bees in the colonies he is to unite, it is quite beyond his abilities to make such union in the same proportion of ages as those existing in a normal colony."

In the last sentence a point is touched upon that may deserve consideration. Much has been said as to having bees of proper age for successful wintering, and there is a pretty general agreement that young bees are desirable. A colony of bees upon going into winter quarters generally contains at least a few bees that will die of old age in early spring. If a colony were composed entirely of such bees, it would not live to see the following harvest. Neither would its span of life be increased if a number of such colonies were doubled up so as to make a bushel of bees.

Is it not just possible, however, that in the economy of Nature such bees have their use in wintering? May it not be that the strength of the younger bees is in some way conserved by the presence of old bees in the forepart of win-

ter? Some years ago Mr. Hosmer conceived the idea of wintering young bees only, destroying all the older bees, and quite an interest was awakened in the matter, but no one thinks of doing such a thing now.

What, then, shall we do to have the bees of well-proportioned ages? According to Mr. Miller, nothing, only to let them follow their own bent without interference; and in that he is probably right in general. A little issue, how-

ever, might be taken with him as to his position in the first sentence quoted; at least the question might be raised whether some "colonies with good queens", when left to themselves, do not in some seasons cease brood-rearing too early for best results. If a season comes when all gathering ceases much earlier than usual, can the bee-keeper not interfere to advantage by feeding enough to prolong the breeding?



## Miscellaneous News Items



The Chicago-Northwestern Convention was held last Wednesday and Thursday here in Chicago. The attendance was excellent, and the interest was sustained throughout the five sessions, the last one closing at 4 p.m. on Thursday.

Among the more widely known bee-keepers present were Dr. C. C. Miller, N. E. France, Ernest R. Root, W. Z. Hutchinson, C. P. Dadant, Emerson T. Abbott, Gus Dittmer, F. Wilcox, and Miss Emma Wilson. These, with over 100 others, made a pretty big buzz.

Those who were unable to attend missed a good meeting. The officers were all re-elected, as follows: President, George W. York; vice-president, Mrs. L. M. Stow; and secretary-treasurer, Herman F. Moore.

We expect to publish a full report of the proceedings as soon as possible. It will be some very valuable reading matter for our subscribers.

**The Page & Lyon Mfg. Co.**—The country between Marshfield and New London, Wis., was evidently at one time an unbroken woodland. Some years ago it must have been visited with a raging fire, which burned everything except thousands of blackened tree-trunks which look like so many lone memorial columns left to mark the once grand old forests. Various kinds of shrubs and plants have sprung up all over the previously wooded land, so that now, for miles on either side of the railroad, can be seen the

then went to bed for about three hours. After breakfast we looked up the Page & Lyon Mfg. Co. Entering their commodious offices, we first met Mr. A. C. Daugherty, the genial and courteous secretary of the firm. He greeted us most cordially, and at once started out to find Mr. G. A.



SASH HOUSE, BLAC MITH SHOP, ETC.

Schultz, who has charge of the bee-supply department. We soon discovered him, and he at once began to show us over their great factory. They were closed down for rearrangement and large increase in capacity for turning out sections, hives, etc. Their improvements will cost about \$4000, and when completed their section output can be 65,000 a day. The past season they turned out nearly 12,000,000 sections.

Mr. Schultz takes a deep interest in his part of the work. Everything must be exact and all right. Their floor-space is so ample, and so wisely and conveniently arranged, that he could pick up the various parts of a hive in the dark, if it were necessary. The demand for their bee-supply goods the past season was such that they were compelled to decline a number of large orders. In about a week they expected to be running again, and then planned to stock up during the next few months so as to be able to take care of the trade, no matter what the size of the demand.

Mr. M. D. Keith, the president of the firm, has extensive interests in timber lands north of New London, so that they have quite an advantage when it comes to getting lumber. They also manufacture sash, moulding, flooring, siding, and, in fact, everything used in building the finest modern houses. Interior house-finish, like the bee-supply manufacturing, they make a specialty of. Such finish they make from all variety of wood, and from any pattern or



LUMBER SHED AND DRY-KILN.

charred remains of trees and the thick growth of brush and plants.

We arrived at New London Junction (about a mile from Lew London) at 3 a.m. Friday, Oct. 21. We were the only passenger in the bus to the hotel, where we registered, and

design desired by their customers. Mr. Daugherty was also anxious to explain their facilities for turning out practically all kinds of the finest woodwork.

By the way, Mr. Daugherty is a man perhaps 60 years old. No, he's that many years *young*. He will never grow old, no matter how long he lives. He reminds one of Dr. C. C. Miller; he's mostly sunshine, and no doubt much of the success of the Page & Lyon Mfg. Co. is due to its happy secretary, Mr. Daugherty.

Unfortunately, Mr. Keith was not there when we called, so we missed seeing him. We were informed that he calls only occasionally, and then just to see that Mr. Daugherty and Mr. Schultz are attending to business! They are two such lively boys that they need watching, you know! Of course, Mr. Keith must be pleased with their efforts, for they do a rattling business in their New London mill and factory.

New London is beautifully situated on Wolf River. It has a population nearing 5000. It is a thriving little city, and seems destined to rival the largest and most enterprising cities in the State. It has numerous factories and business interests of large proportions. It is one of the healthiest places known, the death-rate being exceedingly low. There is surrounding it a very rich farming country, which always insures a prosperous and thrifty city. New London is all right. So is the Page & Lyon Mfg. Co.

The Illinois Bee-Keepers' Association, as will be remembered by many in this State, is an incorporated body. At the recent meeting held at Springfield, Messrs. J. Q. Smith, Aaron Coppin, and Jas. A. Stone were elected directors for the ensuing year.

Also, on motion, it was decided that the \$1.00 annual membership fee should entitle to membership in the National Bee-Keepers' Association for one year.

The executive committee, composed of Pres. Smith,

Sec. Stone, and Treas. Becker, was chosen as a legislative committee, with power to add to the same as needed.

Fifteen of the members present reported 26,200 pounds of comb honey, 10,400 pounds of extracted, and 1,007 colonies of bees, spring count. Some of the members present did not report. If the 15 members reporting are an average for the membership of the Illinois State Association, then the whole membership (120) would represent 80,056 colonies, and 292,800 pounds of honey for 1904. With this large amount what would be the total for all of the 35,000 bee-keepers said to be in this State?

Mr. E. Kretchmer, of the Kretchmer Mfg. Co., Red Oak, Iowa, has sent us a copy of a very nice booklet describing and illustrating the city of Red Oak. It shows enterprise on the part of the Red Oak Commercial Club, of which Mr. Kretchmer is the secretary. The booklet contains a picture of his fine residence, and also the following paragraph referring to Mr. K.'s firm:

BEE-HIVES, WATER-TANKS, ETC.—The Kretchmer Manufacturing Co. has an extensive plant for the manufacture of bee-hives, bee-keepers' supplies, galvanized steel and wooden tanks, and other articles. The business was founded more than 30 years ago by Mr. E. Kretchmer, the manager, who has constantly extended his business until now his goods are shipped over a wide area of country, and from 20 to 60 men are employed the year around. Much of the special machinery required in the economical handling of the work has been made right in their own machine shops. The company was incorporated in 1900, and the prospects are that the output will be considerably increased in the future.

Mr. G. M. Doolittle, of New York State, so well known to bee-keepers everywhere, has been in very poor health the past three months, and now walks only in misery the most of the time, from a rheumatic hip and knee. We trust our good friend will soon recover from his affliction, and be as well and strong as ever.



## Contributed Special Articles



### Problem of Wintering Bees—Their Stores.

BY L. M. GULDEN.

Now that another winter is before us, it behooves bee-keepers to cast a retrospective glance toward previous winters, and to devise means of avoiding the pitfalls which every winter costs so dearly in bees. The heavy mortality during the past winter will brand it as notorious for a time to come, but it should teach a lesson in providing for wintering in the future, and, though the losses were severe, and the setback to beekeeping considerable, yet it should result in better wintered bees in the future, through the extra care which will be bestowed upon them.

The chief causes of the heavy mortality in cellared bees were: first, insufficient stores, and second, poor stores.

The first of these causes is encountered every winter, to some extent, but not to such a degree as the last winter, from the fact that the confinement was exceptionally long, thus necessitating more stores, which, unfortunately, had not been provided. With us, loss of bees through lack of stores has been one of the chief barriers to the building up of extensive bee-yards, and has resulted several times in setbacks from which it took several seasons to recover. In the future we will make assurance doubly sure by feeding up on good sugar syrup early in the fall, and in sufficient quantities so there can be no chance of a shortage before flowers bloom again. A flow sufficient for daily needs cannot here be depended upon before May 15, nor can a fall flow be depended upon in

prairie districts, so sufficient food must be given early in September to suffice for about eight months.

The second cause of winter loss—stores poor in quality—bids fair to be of even greater moment than an insufficient quantity of stores. This is especially true of our yards, which are located in the timber. Here our flow from white clover usually opens the last part of June, and continues until about July 15, when it is supplemented by the basswood flow. This flow lasts here about ten days. The basswood honey is gathered only to a limited extent from the blossoms, by far the greater quantity coming from the secretion of the leaves, or, in other words, "basswood honey-dew."

It is this white honey-dew, together with the dark dew gathered later in the season, which causes such disastrous losses in our yards, located in the timbered region. The bees crowd this into the brood-chamber toward the last of the flow, and it is not practicable to extract it and feed good stores in time for winter. It is clear white and apparently nice honey, but when bees are wintered in the cellar it becomes watery, bursts the cappings, and the bees become swollen, daubed, and contract dysentery to such an extent that they sometimes entirely desert the hives, and, at best, come through the winter in a depleted condition, from which they hardly recover before the new harvest is on.

If anyone can throw more light on this phase of the wintering problem, and make some suggestions calculated to overcome the trouble, they will be gratefully received, and the object of writing this article will have been accomplished.

Douglas Co., Minn.

## Bee-Stings as a Cure for Rheumatism.

BY A. F. FOOTE.

Apropos of the article, "Rheumatism Cured by Bee-Stings," on pages 660 and 661, I send a clipping from the Farm Journal on the subject, which explains itself, though the writer does not give the size of the dose, or whether it is to be taken inwardly or applied outwardly. He does say, however, that the bees must be well "shaken after taken."

It seems to me that the plan of this writer is much more simple than the one mentioned in the American Bee Journal though it is instant death to the bees, which would be preferable to a lingering death, which I think would be the result if deprived of their only means of defending their stores. I believe a bee loses its usefulness, as well as its life, when deprived of its stinger, no matter how "carefully removed;" at least I have never been fortunate enough to "run up against" a bee that did not have a stinger—except a drone, of course!

To the poor man who has suffered so much with bee stings (page 660) I will give my plan:

I remove the stinger—when I get it—just as soon as possible, by rubbing or scraping, never by pulling it out. Then, as soon as I am at liberty to do so, I go into my shop and apply strong vinegar to the part stung, from a bottle kept there for the purpose (I must own up that I got the above out of the American Bee Journal several years ago).

Formerly, a bee-sting caused a good deal of swelling, and much pain, sometimes for several days, but since pursuing the above method the pain has been of short duration, and the

swelling not worth mentioning. I am inclined to think, though, that the manner of removing the stinger has more to do with it than the application of vinegar.

Mitchell Co., Iowa.

[The Farm Journal clipping referred to by Mr. Foote reads as follows:—EDITOR.]

### BEE-STINGS AS A REMEDY.

There is an increasing demand for bee-stings among homeopaths. This is a new feature connected with bee culture, and it is hoped it will develop into a profitable business.

It was my privilege this season to supply a number of the largest druggists in New York with this product. The medicine is a combination of formic acid (or bee poison) and alcohol, and is called by the profession "tincture of virus." The pharmacist is generally a good mixer of medicines, but in this case prefers the bee culturist to be the chemist.

The solution is made in the following way: The bees are taken from the hive and put into a large bottle, which is then covered with a piece of cheese-cloth, to prevent the bees crawling out. It must be understood that the bees must be alive and exceedingly vigorous. The bottle is then severely shaken and the bees agitated, in order to make them extend their stings, on the ends of which are tiny drops of acid.

The alcohol is immediately poured over them, the bees are killed almost instantly, and the poison collected.

The bottle is then shipped to the druggist, who does the rest. After the solution is strained it is ready for use.

It is administered for inflammatory rheumatism, Bright's disease and kindred maladies.

F. G. HERMAN.



## Proceedings of Conventions



### THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

#### Report of the 35th Annual Convention, of the National Bee-Keepers' Association Held at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 27-30, 1904.

[Continued on page 807.]

##### COMB-HONEY LIE DENIAL ON SECTIONS.

"Would it not be possible to have all manufacturers print on all sections a denial of the comb-honey lie?"

Dr. Miller—I can answer that question. Yes. Another question however would come in, Do we want to? And another question would be, What will it cost? If you will tell us how much that will cost we will tell you whether we want to buy sections with that on or not.

Mr. Dadant—I believe it would be a good thing if we could place on our sections some remark concerning the purity of comb honey, but I doubt that all bee-keepers would want it, and it would be difficult for the manufacturer to make sections so that they could be sold right along with that printed on it. It seems to me it would be a great deal better for a label to be made to paste upon the sections. I believe a statement made without a signature, or simply bearing the approval of the National Association, to the effect that no comb honey is made artificially and sealed with a hot iron, as so many people believe, would do a great deal of good. I have had, as a foundation manufacturer, people come to see the manufacturing of honey and wondering why we didn't show them how it was put in and sealed over!

Mr. Ketchmer (Iowa)—Some bee-keepers would have it, and some would not on any consideration. I refer to something on the sections. It would be a hardship on the manufacturers and add to the expense of it. I think a label put on by those who should decide to have it would be preferable to having it printed on the sections themselves.

Mr. Rouse (Mo.)—The thought just occurs to me that I would not like to advertise such a thing as a fraud if the other fellow doesn't ask anything about it; but if he does, I believe that that little slip you speak of would be the thing to have. I don't believe it would be practicable to put it

on all the sections. Some would not desire it at all.

Mr. Hart (Calif.)—I would like to ask, What is adulterated comb honey? Is it a grape-juice put into the combs? Is that considered as adulterated honey?

Mr. Dadant—I think the one who wrote the question meant to speak of the so-called manufactured comb honey, manufactured entirely from the comb to the honey, and sealed over artificially.

Mr. Hyde—It was suggested to me, and the idea was to have it thoroughly discussed, to see if we could not get at some way of refuting that statement. Nearly everybody believes that comb honey is manufactured. Almost the second question that people ask me is something about comb honey, if they ask about it at all; and they ask, How about the manufactured honey? And they then ask, Why is it you sell extracted instead of comb honey? I don't know whether it would be feasible to have it printed on the sections or not. It seems to me it would be possible to have that done in making the sections. I want to find out a satisfactory way to do it.

Pres. Harris here introduced Dr. Charles J. S. Digges, the representative of the Irish Bee-Keepers' Association to the convention.

Dr. Digges (St. Louis)—If I were to speak to you upon a subject I am more capable of speaking about than bees, it would be on cholera or smallpox, or something of that sort. I was afraid to allow myself to make any remarks extemporaneously with reference to bees, so I have just jotted down a few ideas on paper, and you will excuse me if I read the remarks I have to make.

Having been requested by the Irish Bee-Keepers' Association to act as its representative, it affords me great pleasure to meet you all in convention assembled. I had not the slightest idea such honor would have been given me, and I regret that a better representative, one thoroughly versed in the subject of bees, their minutiae and detail, had not been selected.

A year or two since, through the medium of the Irish Bee Journal, I found that my brother in Ireland was greatly interested in the subject of the bee industry, and was editor of the journal of the association. I happened to see one morning in one of our daily papers something that to me seemed extraordinary; it was an account of the process of making comb foundation. The article was illustrated by an

engraving, and thinking it might be a great help to the bees and allow them to work overtime I sent the paper to my aforementioned brother. I found however, that he knew all about it, and he mentioned several gentlemen in the United States who had either invented or improved on the thing.

To try to get even with him I told them of a patent way we have of making hens lay continuously, but he elaborated on that subject so well that I desisted from giving him any more pointers. I have recently in an hour or two learned more about bees than I ever knew before, by reading this little book, "The Irish Bee Guide," written by my brother previously mentioned as the editor of the Irish Bee Journal, and I am not surprised that you, gentlemen, take such an interest in the subject. This little book is the first and only one on the subject printed in Ireland, and I have great pleasure in presenting the President and the Secretary of the National Bee-Keepers' Association with copies of the work on behalf and with the best wishes of the author.

Receiving every month a copy of the Irish Bee Journal, I find that the bee-keepers there have been sorely afflicted with foul brood. At first, in my innocence, I thought foul brood was some dirty habit or other the little urchins had fallen into, but I find it is something like hog cholera, or lumpy jaw in cattle, and requires extermination. Through this affliction the bee-keepers in Ireland have suffered severely, and therefore felt unable to bear the expense of sending a representative such a distance at great cost, hence my appointment.

I will state that the bee-keepers in Ireland have not only the dread enemy of foul brood to contend against, but also a department of agriculture, which knowing nothing of bee-keeping, has refused all offers of assistance from the Irish Bee-Keepers' Association and appointing instructors in the counties who are as inefficient as the Department itself, are playing tricks with the interests of the industry. The Irish Bee-Keepers' Association is now obliged to introduce a bill in Parliament for the purpose of doing what it is the duty of the Department to do, viz., to combat the disease, which, through the apathy and ignorance of the Department has been allowed to spread through every county in Ireland.

The Irish Bee-Keepers' Association for more than a quarter of a century has been promoting bee-keeping in Ireland by lectures, publications, qualifying of experts, and by every other method available. They have co-operative societies of bee-keepers through the counties, affiliated with the Irish Bee-Keepers' Federation, which latter, with extensive premises in Dublin, supplies the hives and appliances at co-operative prices to the members and societies and also markets their honey and wax. The Department has worked steadily against every development of the kind, but the Irish Bee-Keepers' Association will persevere in hope that with a change of government the Department may get into better hands and the industry receive more recognition from the powers that will then be.

In such an evergreen country as Ireland, in fact in all Great Britain, where the fields are green and full of clover and other honey-bearing flowers, I may say all the year around, one would imagine the Government would leave no stone unturned to foster such an industry, whose possibilities are very great, and in this connection I will state that the value of honey imported into the United Kingdom in the month of July was \$23,260, but alas, for the bee-keepers, that country does not enjoy a protective tariff or prohibitive, if you will.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I will state that the editor of the Irish Bee Journal, and author the "Irish Bee Guide," the Rev. J. G. Digges, my brother, sends to the brotherhood here his cordial greetings, and that but for the pressure of work connected with the interests of the craft in Ireland he had hoped to attend in person, and in behalf of the Irish Bee-Keepers' Association, I offer sincere thanks for your exceedingly kind invitation to be represented at this most distinguished assemblage, and pledge the assistance of the Old Country Association in any measure that may be advantageous. I also assure you that if any of the members of the National Bee-Keepers' Association find your way across "the pond" the Irish Bee-Keepers' Association will give you a Caed Mille Failthe, or in plain English a hundred thousand welcomes.

C. J. S. DIGGES.

Dr. Bohrer moved that the paper read by Dr. Digges be placed on file, to be incorporated in the proceedings, and that a vote of thanks be extended to the Irish Bee-Keepers' Association through their representative. [Carried.]

Dr. Digges—I am heartily pleased with the reception accorded to the Irish Bee-Keepers' Association through me. I merely reiterate what I previously said, that if any of you

take a little trip and go over there you will see some bees, if the foul brood has not exterminated them.

On motion the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

#### SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2 p. m. Pres. Harris called the convention to order.

On motion of Mr. Pressler, H. H. Hyde was appointed sergeant-at-arms, and E. E. Coveyou as his assistant.

#### Reward for Proof of Manufactured Comb Honey.

Mr. Van Dyne (N. J.) moved that this convention offer \$1,000 for two sections of honey  $4\frac{1}{4}$  by  $4\frac{1}{4}$ , adulterated or unadulterated, manufactured, filled and sealed over by human hands or machinery within one year from this date; and that we authorize and require every member of this convention to have this offer published in their county newspaper in each State represented here today.

Mr. Kretchmer (Iowa) moved an amendment that the publication shall be without cost to this Association. [Amendment accepted.]

Mr. Cary (Mo.)—I offer an amendment that in the publishing of the reward mention be made that the object of the reward is to convince the public that there is no such thing as manufactured comb honey.

Dr. Bohrer—I would suggest instead of saying "manufactured honey" we say "manufactured honey-combs."

Mr. Cary—I accept the correction.

Mr. Hershiser—What is the object of limiting it to  $4\frac{1}{4}$  by  $4\frac{1}{4}$ ?

Mr. Cary—It occurs to me some of these manufacturers might be making sections of other sizes.

E. T. Abbott (Mo.)—This seems to me a pretty serious thing, and I do not like the shade the resolution is in because it is suggestive, and it is an inducement to somebody to do it. I move that the entire matter be referred to a committee who shall report at a later time.

Mr. Dadant—I second the motion.

Mr. Vandyne—I hope this resolution will not be buried.

Mr. Dadant—I wish to say this is a serious matter. A number of prominent bee-keepers have asked us to bring this matter forward for discussion, and for us to vote on this question at present is too premature. The motion is all right, only we want to be careful how we word it, and what we say. That is why I second the motion to refer this to a committee until we can have a good discussion.

Dr. Miller—I have been at a good many meetings of the National Association and I never yet knew any matter to be buried in a committee, and I don't believe there will be any trickery of that kind. I am very sure, after reading, that some changes should be made in it. I certainly hope it may be referred to a competent committee, and time taken upon it.

Mr. Diebold—in my opinion the whole thing is out of order. I believe in letting the whole matter rest as it is.

Prof. Benton—Mr. Abbott brought forward one idea I should like to emphasize because it has occurred to me in the same fashion, time and time again. Whenever this has been brought forward it has been as a reward. We do not want that thing accomplished, therefore it should not be a reward, but a forfeit, distinctly, provided the thing can be done.

The motion to refer the matter to a committee, was carried, and the following appointed: Messrs. Pressler, Kretchmer, Gill and Abbott.

#### COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

Mr. Hershiser—This is a pretty large country, and the bee-keeping interests are varied and occupy a good many portions of it. I therefore suggest that the personnel of this committee be distributed throughout the various sections of the country most interested in bee-keeping, and who would have the greatest interest in National legislation upon the subject.

Mr. Hyde moved that a committee of seven be appointed.

Mr. Dadant—I rather object to the number of seven; I have been on committees where the understanding had to be by correspondence, and when there are seven it is slow work. The less the better. Of course it takes at least three for a committee. Ordinary politeness requires we should hear from every member when there are seven, and seven are too many. I move we amend this motion to three.

Mr. Hyde—I accept the amendment, with the consent of my seconder.

A vote having been taken it was declared carried, and Pres. Harris appointed Messrs. Ferry (N. Y.), Marks (N. Y.), and Dadant (Ill.).

Pres. Harris—The reason I appoint these gentlemen is because they are near the seat of war, and I know Mr. Ferry, especially, will take things upon his shoulders and I know they will move.

Mr. Hershiser—There are a good many ideas that present themselves to a person, but I would like to make a suggestion for the consideration of the convention, and that is, that the President, General Manager and Secretary of the Association be ex-officio members of this committee, because their official position might push it along a good deal. I will make a motion to that effect.

Mr. Abbott—I second that.

Mr. Hershiser put the motion which on a vote having been taken was declared carried.

#### NATIONAL PURE FOOD BILL—NEEDS OF BEE-KEEPING.

Mr. Abbott—I saw Dr. Wiley yesterday, and asked him about our National Pure Food Bill, and he said it would be up before the Senate for consideration some time, I think, about Dec. 6, and he says if it passes the Senate we are all right.

Mr. York moved that the Board of Directors be a committee to prepare an address, properly signed, and forward it to the President of the United States. [Motion carried.]

## Our Bee-Keeping Sisters

Conducted by EMMA M. WILSON, Marengo, Ill.

### Origin of the "Honeymoon".

How many of the sisters have ever thought why a certain period after marriage was called the "honeymoon"? Certainly it ought not to be because during only the short period from one change of moon to another were the newly wedded pair to be sweet as honey to each other.

The "honeymoon" is defined in the Standard dictionary as "the first month after marriage," and this explanation of the origin of the term is quoted from W. Pulleyn Etymological Compend, page 142:

"It was the custom of the higher order of the Teutones \* \* \* to drink mead, or metheglin, a beverage made with honey, for thirty days after every wedding. From this \* \* \* comes the expression 'To spend the honeymoon.'"

### The T Supers—Cleaning T Tins.

One reason why we like the T super so well is because every thing pertaining to it is so easily cleaned ready for use again after a year's service. First, the supers after they are emptied are scraped free from propolis. For this part of the work a short-handled hatchet is used, and a very good tool for the purpose it is. After being scraped, the supers are piled in the shop ready for filling.

Next in order is the T tins. They are always cleaned with concentrated lye. A large iron kettle such as is used in hog-killing (and in years past in soap-making) is just the thing for cleaning the T tins, as then the work can be done out-of-doors and all the muss of cleaning up in the house is

avoided. Of course if one is not fortunate enough to be able to secure such a kettle, some other vessel will do. I have used a wash-boiler, but it is not nearly so convenient. The kettle is hung over the fire, filled a little over half full of water, and let come to a boil. Then three cans of concentrated lye is slowly poured into the water a little at a time, as it makes the water boil so that there is danger of it boiling over if a great deal is added at one time. Perhaps less lye would do, but the stronger the solution the quicker it will do the work, and if several thousand T tins are to be cleaned it may be that more lye will be needed. Whenever the propolis is not quickly removed from the tins more lye is added, also more water as needed.

The T tins are put into the boiling solution as many at a time as will allow being moved up and down without being too crowded. A four-tined pitchfork is used to do this work. The object of moving them up and down is to allow the lye to reach all parts of the tins so that no particles of propolis remain.

If after putting in the T tins there is room for more water, the kettle is filled as full as convenient to work with.

If the lye is strong enough only a very few minutes will be required to remove all propolis. The T tins are lifted from the kettle with the fork and dropped into a tub of clear water to rinse. They are lifted from the rinsing water in the same way, and allowed to drain. They are as bright and clean as when new.

Now everything is clean but the separators, and we prefer to buy new ones, as they are not very expensive, rather than clean the old ones. So you see it is not a very hard job, or a very long one, either, to get every thing in spick-span shape for your next year's crop.

## Mr. Hasty's Afterthoughts

The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses. By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B Rural, Toledo, Ohio.

### LARGE YIELD AND LARGE INCREASE.

Dr. Archer's 890 pounds from one colony, and his season's increase from 1 colony to 36, are both of them remarkable results, well up toward the top of the heap. Page 734.

### SPEED IN FLIGHT OF BEES.

Allen Latham gives us a good article on an unsolved problem, page 742. It naturally worries us a little that we cannot positively and exactly get a bee's speed in flight. What's the odds? Approximation in this case is somewhere nearly as good—quite good enough to keep us from believing in the wild and unreasonable speeds sometimes claimed.

There are some other approximations besides those Mr. L. gives. We can compare their speed with the speed of flies. When you are out driving, and flies torment your horse, you can put him on his speed, if he is a lively one, and run away from them. But the deer-fly, brown, triangular looking fellow, cannot be run away from, not even by the deer. Got up for the purpose of keeping company with the deer and taking toll out of his blood. We may rudely guess the speed of deer-flies at 60 miles per hour, and other lively species at 30 miles. Then we can debate ad libitum whether the bee is a little swifter or a little slower than ordinary flies. I should incline to say a little slower. Quite likely flies, never having had any practice on long, straight lines, drop behind

by whirling about and getting confused, when they might keep up if they used their speed wisely. Then there's the speed of the queen—pretty clearly illustrated when a swarm runs away to the woods—faster than a man can pursue on foot, but not beyond the speed of a man on horseback. How much faster can a worker fly than a queen? The workers fly up, over, and down, marking a course somewhat similar to that moved by a spot on the rim of a wagon-wheel. If the swarm progresses 15 miles per hour the individual workers move say three times as long a path, or 45 miles per hour. In this case they may be capable of considerably more speed than they are using—only the queen doing her best. Bee-hunters often time the bees they are feeding to find their tree. I have forgotten the exact figures, but they are moderate. The time they get is time on a double course, light one way and loaded the other, and with an unknown period of waiting in the middle. The waiting period can be eliminated by comparing the time taken when a quarter mile from the tree with that noted when a half mile distant. There still remains the problem of the difference between work-a-day speed and utmost speed.

Mr. Latham's observation that bee-work lags when wind gets up to 20 miles an hour, and ceases at about 30 miles is valuable. But for one thing we might almost say "enough said." The man who wants to be on the other side can claim that a gale of wind always stops the nectar-secretion. Time taken in loading from thin honey, 40 seconds. Thanks. I had forgotten, if indeed I ever timed it.

#### MELTED-WAX COMB-FOUNDATION PRESS.

And so Adrian Getaz thinks it worth while to make a serious effort once more for the melted-wax foundation press. I wonder myself at the utter lack of call for a utensil so popular in Europe. One of the considerations he gives, the enormous cost of getting small packages over some southern railroads, ought to make desirable any cheap, handy way to make one's own foundation.

Valuable inventions. Have room and press both very warm, and take out the sheet as soon as possible, and the foundation will not be brittle. Brittleness caused by a myriad little cracks from cooling while held fast. Set the press at a sharp incline, so all surplus wax will run off quickly, and you can get sheets thin enough for sections. I should have predicted failure for the latter invention; but as he finds it to succeed I willingly submit.

#### HONEY IN COOKING AT FAIRS.

It's sad, Mr. Acklin. Takes a big lot of honey-sweetened pies to win first prize at a State Fair; and then the judges and supernumeraries and too-handy friends eat 'em all up—so the cost mounts up to more than the premium. Pshaw! That's not the spirit that conduces to a first-rate Fair. Such an honor should be held far more than the cost of a few pies. But it's a bright and winning idea that the great community of womankind feel rather languidly interested in honey pure and simple, but sharpen up greatly when cooking and canning and pickling are hitched on. Page 744.



## Ask Doctor Miller



Send Questions either to the office of the American Bee Journal, or to Dr. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

### Transferring Bees—Using Hives Where Moths Have Been.

1. I have two colonies of bees in boxes, and would like to put them into hives. When is the best time, and what is the best way?

2. Can I use a hive that has had moths in it? IOWA.

ANSWERS.—1. Leave them as they are at present, and don't think of transferring till fruit-bloom next year. Indeed it will be better to wait till 21 days after the bees swarm. You will find in your bee-book instructions for transferring, and if you haven't one, by all means get one right away and study it pretty thoroughly during the winter months. It will pay you to do so—big. This department is intended to supplement the books of instruction, and after you have studied one or more of them thoroughly you will find many a question arising that is not fully answered in the books, and such questions will be cheerfully answered here.

2. Yes, the hive is all right, and the combs can also be used unless torn so badly by the worms that scarcely anything is left of them. You will be surprised how quickly a strong colony will clean up combs infested by wax-worms, although it will be wise to dig out with a wire-nail the large worms.

### Running for Increase of Bees and Surplus Honey—Italianizing.

I am a reader of The American Bee Journal, and enjoy it very much. I have 80 colonies of bees in 8-frame dovetailed hives, all in healthy condition. Next year I would like to run an out-apiary of 25 of the 80 colonies, and keep the rest at home, as I will have plenty of time to attend to them. I would like to increase the out-apiary 25, giving me 50 colonies there in the fall.

1. What would be the best way to manage the 25 colonies to get the increase, and secure a good crop of comb honey? I could not stay there and take care of them when I would have to work in my home apiary.

2. If you would divide or shake them, how would you do it?

3. Would it be satisfactory to use the queen-trap in the

home apiary, and let the new swarm issue, carrying the old hive to a new place? Then set the new hive on the old stand and let the swarm return to the new hive, releasing the queen and leaving her with the swarm in the new hive, and placing the super from the old colony on the new?

4. Would not this method prevent afterswarms and mixed swarms?

5. I have 6 colonies of full-blooded Italian bees, and the rest are black bees. What would be the best way to get the blacks Italianized?

ANSWERS—1 and 2. The supposition, of course, is that you would be able to go to the out-apiary to make needed visits, although not to be there each day. Very likely the plan of shaking swarms, one from each colony, would suit you as well as any. When the time comes that you think the bees will begin to consider the matter of sending out swarms, look in perhaps three or four of the colonies that appear the strongest. If you find no queen-cells containing eggs or larvae, wait a week or 10 days, and try again. When you find queen-cells occupied, you may shake each colony, leaving the shaken colony on the old stand, and putting the brood on a new stand with bees enough so the brood will not be chilled. Each of the "stump" colonies thus left may be allowed to rear a queen of its own, but it will be much better to give them some aid in this direction. Queens may be bought and introduced, or you may rear queens in nuclei and have them ready. The most convenient way will probably be to give each one a ripe queen-cell. You may manage it in this way: A few of the strongest colonies will make preparations for swarming before the others; and these you will shake, allowing them to complete their cells. Before the oldest of the young queens has a chance to destroy all the other cells, cut out the cells and give to the other colonies that you will now shake, putting the cells in cell-protectors or cages.

3. All right except that if you put the super on the swarm at once, there is danger that the queen may go up into it. Either put a queen-excluder under the super for a few days, or don't give the super for two or three days, till the bees get the brood-nest started to hold the queen.

4. There will be less likelihood of afterswarms than if you put the swarm in a new place, leaving the old hive on the old stand, but you can do still better at preventing afterswarms. Put the swarm on the old stand, and put the

Dec. 8, 1904.

"stump" or mother colony close beside it. A week later, remove the mother colony to a new place. The plan will allow some possibility of mixed swarms, for occasionally a swarm instead of returning to its own hive will return to another hive where there is commotion from a returning swarm.

5. Perhaps there is no better way than to rear Italian queens from your full-bloods, but it may be less trouble for you to do another way. See that your Italian colonies are strongest, so as to have them swarm first, giving them brood, if necessary, from the black colonies, to strengthen them. When an Italian colony swarms, put the swarm on the old stand, and set the old hive in place of one of your strongest black colonies, setting the black colony in a new place. The field-bees from the black colony will join the Italian, which, thus reinforced, will send out a good swarm 8 or 10 days later. Proceed with this swarm just as you did before, and put the old hive in place of another black colony. Repeat the process as long as swarms are sent out. That will give you a number of colonies with Italian queens, and when the swarming is over you can introduce Italian queens in place of the black queens that are left.

### Does Rotten Brood Develop Into Foul Brood?

1. After a very successful season in 1903 I closed in the fall with 30 strong colonies. About 10 colonies died last winter, in all probability from the severe cold. It was a late spring here, so very few swarms came out, and in our haste to use the old combs we divided several of the strong colonies and introduced new queens, using five or six old combs to a hive. None of our divided new colonies did well. The bees would not work on the old combs at all, and we are wondering if it is a case of foul brood. There is no odor to speak of about the combs. If it is foul brood would it not have

spread through our entire apiary this summer? The strong colonies that we did not interfere with did well the past summer. I picked some of the cells open with a toothpick and in one case it seemed to string out a little.

2. The question seems to be, does rotten brood develop into foul brood, under any circumstances? ILLINOIS.

ANSWERS.—1. The fact that the bees did not work on the old combs does not prove that there was any foul brood present. Give a foul-broody comb to a strong, healthy colony, and it will use it, although it will become diseased thereby. Neither would it necessarily spread through the entire apiary. It might, and it might not, depending somewhat upon the season and the strength of the different colonies. If the season was good and the infected colonies fairly strong, there might be no robbing; and it is through robbing chiefly that the disease spreads.

The fact that the artificially-made colonies did not do as well as the others is no proof of itself that foul brood was present. It is easily possible that they did not have as fair a show, and were too weak to do well.

The only bad symptom in the case is that stringing out of the brood. That looks bad—very bad—although it is not a certainty that your bees have foul brood. There is nothing to do now; the thing to do is to be sharply on the lookout next year. In the meantime it will pay you well to inform yourself thoroughly about the infectious diseases of bees. Get Dr. Howard's pamphlet on foul brood, and study up all you can find on the subject in back numbers of the bee-papers.

2. Foul brood is caused by the growth of a microscopical plant, bacillus alvei, and your bees can no more have foul brood without this plant or its seeds (spores), than you can have a field of corn without having the seed of corn first put in the ground. Chilled brood may to some extent favor the growth of the microbe, but chilled brood alone can not start the disease.

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### Reports and Experiences

#### Late Pollen-Gathering.

On Nov. 20 I saw my bees bringing in pollen from dandelion bloom. Who can beat that for Iowa? Bees did no good in Iowa, or, rather, Cedar County the past season. N. STAININGER.

Cedar Co., Iowa, Nov. 22.

#### No Surplus Fall Honey.

There is no surplus fall honey of any account this year. My bees are in good shape for winter, all packed on the summer stands. Young bees were flying last week. I hope they will winter well. I never lose any except by smothering or queenlessness.

D. C. MCLEOD.

Christian Co., Ill., Nov. 28.

#### Temperature for Bottling Honey.

There was a great deal said at the St. Louis convention about putting up extracted honey, some seeming to

think 125 degrees about right. I experimented some last year, and my honey put up at 125 degrees candied in the winter, while honey put up at 150 degrees kept perfectly. I have 1000 pounds now, put up last June, as clear



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36 A 26t

as when put up. I am selling all the time. I have not found one jar candied. I heat it in the jars with water around it and under it, sealing it hot. The water should come to the necks of the jars, but don't let the water boil around the jars; as soon as it begins to move around the jars, take them out. If the water does not come to the necks of the jars you will have a poor job—bottom too hot and top not hot enough. Of course, 125 degrees for several days or weeks is better. IRVING LONG.  
Linn Co., Mo.

#### Election of National Directors.

I see in the American Bee Journal of July 24 that its columns are open to the discussion of the election of directors of the National Bee-Keepers' Association. What I would recommend as the best plan would necessitate a change in the Constitution, Art. IV, Sec. 1. Instead of a board of 12, let us have a man from every State, or where the States are small, and but



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J. F. MERRY, Asst. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.  
32A20t Please mention the Bee Journal.

#### The Rietsche Press

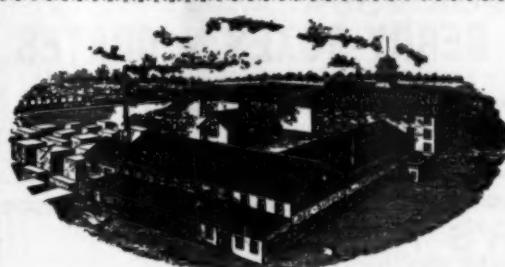
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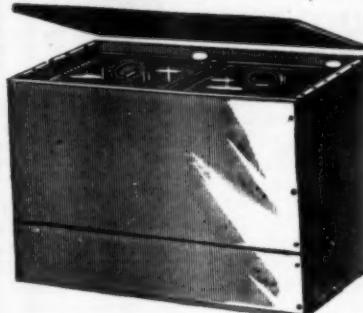
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few members in them, group two or three States together, and let the members select a man for director, for they are better able to judge as to fitness of the man in their midst than are any others.

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lar breed of bees as possessing a certain immunity from the scourge of foul brood. I have had no return of the disease since the introduction of Italian blood, and am constantly improving my colonies by obtaining queens and colonies from all parts of the country.—JOHN J. KER, in the British Bee Journal.

#### Winter Stores for Bees.

Scores are asking how much honey or sugar stores their bees will require during winter. While this question is answered in all the text-books, it may be well to state here that we figure on from 10 to 15 pounds indoors, and from 15 to 20 outdoors. An ordinary

comb, when filled full of sealed stores weighs anywhere from 4 to 5 pounds. By glancing over the combs one can, therefore, estimate according to their filling about the amount of stores he has; then feed if necessary.—Gleanings in Bee-Culture.

#### Differing Tempers of Bees.

Dr. Miller, in Gleanings, queries as to whether there may not be a difference as to the crossness of bees in different years. Probably every experienced bee-keeper has observed that different days produce different influences upon the mood of the bee, notwithstanding the existence of similar

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conditions in so far as relates to natural food supply, etc. If such contrary influences are exerted without apparent cause during two successive days, it is not improbable that certain years may be, more largely than others, made up of days in which this evil influence predominates. Environments influence humanity very perceptibly. Why not the bee?—American Bee-Keeper.

### Yellow Jacket Sting Compared with Bee-Sting.

I notice with interest Stenog's reference to what Mr. Watheler, editor of Le Rucher Belge, says about the sting of the honey-bee. His is identical with a recent experience of my own, although the sting I received was from a yellow jacket, smaller than the bee, and it lasted several days. While the part did not become swollen, there was a painful itching sensation for more than a week; but had it been the sting of a bee, an entirely different sensation would have been produced, which would have disappeared in five to ten minutes. I found the wasp-nest, broke it up, and secured the queen, the remains of whose royal highness I have kept. I feel confident that the poison is quite different from that of the honey-bee, and more virulent.—W.M. WHITNEY, in Gleanings in Bee-Culture.

### Unitah Reservation and Bees.

The opening of the Unitah Indian reservation is of special interest to the bee-keepers of the West, since it will open up a large tract of irrigated territory that will make the finest kind of bee-range. The last Indian appropriation bill provided for the opening. The original bill fixed Oct. 1, 1904, as the date of the opening; but because of the amount of work to be done in making surveys and allotting lands, the opening was postponed by act of Congress until March 10, 1905.

The Unitah reservation lies in the northeastern part of Utah, in Unitah and Wasatch Counties. In area it comprises 2,334,000 acres of mountain and valley. In altitude the reservation ranges from 4000 feet in the lower valleys to 13,000 feet on the summit of the

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softest peaks of the Unitah range, the highest in the State. There are several fine streams of water which rise in this range, traversing the lower valleys and finally emptying into Green River. All of these streams can be easily diverted for the purpose of irrigation, making this one of the best-watered sections of the State. After making allotments to the Indians, the remainder will be open to entry under homestead provisions, each man being allowed 160 acres. There will undoubtedly be a great rush for this land, and it is probable that all applicants will be registered, and the land apportioned by lot, as was the case with the Rosebud reservation recently opened up.—J. A. GREEN, in Gleanings in Bee-Culture.

#### Neatness in the Apiary.

Neatness in the apiary is something to which I have several times referred, but as I go about inspecting apiaries I become so sickened by the sullenness that I see that I must say a few more words. Time and again do I find men keeping bees who really have no business to keep them. Their hives sit askew, with the grass grown up around them. No foundation is used, and the combs are sure to be bulged and built crosswise. If the owner is asked about his bees, he is sure to answer, "I don't know. I don't pay much attention to them". How I do hate to find foul brood in such an apiary. It means that some one else than the owner must treat it.

But this is not the only class of beekeepers who are neglectful of the appearance of their apiaries. I find even readers of the Review keeping bees in a way that makes my fingers itch to take hold of things and straighten them up. I don't expect that every man, who is making his living out of bee-keeping, is going to keep his apiary looking like a city park, although there is occasionally one that does. I notice, however, that the men who keep their apiaries looking the neatest are among the most prosperous. Neatness in the apiary may not be responsible for the prosperity; I suspect that the man who is thorough going enough to keep his apiary neat and clean is also thorough going in other respects. One of the most offending defects in the appearance of many apiaries is the disorderly manner in which the hives are set down; it could scarcely be said arranged, as there is really no arrangement about it. It is not necessary that the hives be set in long rows; in

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fact, there are other quite handy and pleasing arrangements, but let there be some sort of regularity about it.

After the hives are neatly arranged, the next step is to keep down the grass. So far as appearance is concerned, nothing equals the work of a lawn-mower, but it is considerable work in the forepart of the season in a large apiary. The next best thing to a lawn-mower are a few sheep. I have seen an apiary kept in fair condition where cows had access to it, but the sheep are preferable for several reasons. If I were running several out-apiaries, and felt that I could not afford to keep them mowed, and it was not practical to pasture them, I would scatter salt freely around each hive, at

least one or two feet in front. This will kill the grass and keep it from growing. If there is anything in an apiary that distresses me it is to see bees struggling in and out of a hive the front of which is covered with a great mass of grass or weeds.

Get your hives into some regular order, set them level, keep down the grass, and, having gone thus far, I feel that you will abandon the habit of scattering about, and leaving lying in the yard such things as extra covers, frames, honey-boards, etc.

Where most of the time from daylight till dark is passed in one place, it is worth while to make that spot pleasant and agreeable—yes, even beautiful.—Bee-Keepers' Review.



## Honey and Beeswax

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—There is not demand sufficient to take the receipts; hence are accumulating, off grades of the surrounding territory. Fancy white clover brings 14c; other No. 1 to fancy white, 12½@13c; off grades 1 and 2c less; amber, 10@12c. Extracted, white, 6½@7c; amber 6@7c; all of the foregoing is governed by quality, flavor and kind of package. Beeswax, 28@30c per pound. R. A. BURNETT & Co.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Receipts are now plentiful of nearly all grades. The demand is not quite as brisk as last year, and only fair. We quote fancy white at 14@15c; No. 1 white, 13c; lower grades at from 10@12c; buckwheat, 9@11c, according to quality. There is fairly good demand for extracted honey at unchanged prices. Beeswax dull at from 28@29c.

HILDRETH & SEGELKEN.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—Honey has been arriving freely, but for fancy grades, the demand has been equal to the supply. We would say the market is a little weaker, and quote: Fancy, 15@16c; No. 1, 13c; amber, 11@12c. Extracted, white, 7½c; amber, 6@7c. Beeswax, 26c.

We are producers of honey and do not handle on commission. WM. A. SELSER.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—Recent heavy arrivals together with very low quotations from some other markets have had a tendency to weaken our market. We quote fancy No. 1, 15@16c; No. 2, 14c, with ample stocks; absolutely no call for buckwheat. Extracted honey, 6@8c.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 25.—There is a marked improvement in the demand for comb honey since our last quotations. No material change in the extracted-honey market. We continue to quote white clover extracted honey in barrels and cans at 70@80 cents; amber in barrels, 5½@6c. Fancy white clover comb honey, 14@15c. Beeswax, 28c.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

ALBANY, N.Y., Nov. 9.—The crop of honey is turning out to be larger than estimated, and prices are softening, favoring the buyer. We quote fancy white, 15c; A No. 1, 14c; No. 1, 13c; mixed, 11@12c; buckwheat, best, 13c; average run, 11@12c. Extracted, buckwheat, 6c; white clover, 6½c; mixed, 6c. Beeswax, 29@30c.

H. R. WRIGHT.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 22.—Market on comb honey is quite active at \$2.75 per case for fancy white stock. Extracted rather slow at 6½@7c. We look for the demand on extracted to pick up considerably with cooler weather. Beeswax in good demand at 30c per pound.

C. C. CLEMONS & Co.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 22.—Comb honey is now coming in more freely, and prices if anything have moderated a little. The sales made and prices obtained were for No. 1 fancy water-white comb, 13@15c; No. 2, 12@14c. Extracted is sold a. follows: White clover, in barrels, 6½ cents; in cans, 7½@8c; amber, in barrels, 5½@6½c; in cans, 6@6½c. Beeswax, 27c.

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